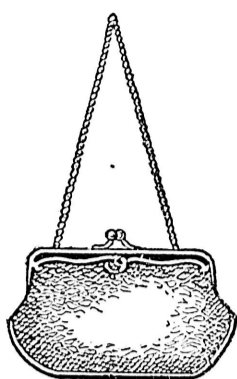


GOOD LEATHER GOODS



Another new shipment direct from the manufacturers, has been added to our already large stock of Leather Goods, including—
**Gents' Wallets, Bill Books
Coin Purses, Card Cases,
Ladies' Purses.**

AND THE NEW STYLE WRIST BAGS

No matter how fashionable a lady's dress may be, it is not complete without one of these Wrist Bags, they are so very fashionable. A wise person knows the worth of money, and he also knows he gets it here.
Genuine Leather Purses, as low as 75c. Wrist Bags as low as \$1.50.

Challoner & Mitchell

Jewelers and Opticians. 47-49 Government St.

A GOOD COMPANION IS A GOOD DOLLAR

And you ought to try and keep as many of them as possible. We provide a way by which you can hold on to many. We share the prices to give you an advantage.
It is a leading question as to what you ought to buy, but we make it possible to buy everything.
B. C. FINE GRANULATED SUGAR, 20 lbs. \$1.00
OILY'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR 1.25
THREE STAR FLOUR 1.10
FRENCH SARDINES, Tin 1.10
FRENCH OLIVET, LA ROSE, Bottle .50

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., Cash Grocers

WALL PAPER SALE

Twenty-five per cent. discount off last season's goods. Several remnants at 50 per cent. discount.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., Limited, 78 Fort St.
Phone 406.

ALWAYS RELIABLE

"CALEDONIAN" LIQUEUR WHISKY

Distilled, Aged, Bottled and Exported by
The Distillers Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LD., PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES

IRON AND STEEL
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
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MINING SUPPLIES
IRON PIPS AND FITTINGS
MECHANICS' TOOLS
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GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

Temple Building, Fort Street.

Commission Merchants, Shipping Insurance Financial
and General Agents, Managing Agents for the British
Columbia Corporation, Limited.

Loans on Approved Security at Current Rates of Interest.
Deposits Received.

TETLEY'S Fine Blended Teas

25 and 50 LB. BOXES

Hudson's Bay Co., Agents for B.C.

Player's Tobaccos and Cigarettes

CANNOT BE BEATEN!

Turner, Beeton and Company, Limited, Agents



Remember

B. & K. ROLLED OATS are 50 per cent cheaper and contain four times as much fat and one-third more protein (muscle producing) than any of the fast breakfast preparations on the market today.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE

Victoria in Holiday Attire Stands Ready to
Greet Her Visitors and Assist Them in
Doing Honor to the Memory of
"The Good Queen."

Victoria Day has dawned and business of all kinds is for the time being neglected, that all Victoria and the hundreds of visitors who have come by steamer, train, stage, and by every route and conveyance, may celebrate in regal manner the day that the good Queen after whom this most Western portion of the Empire was named, came into the world. Yesterday the throngs began to accumulate, and at intervals during the day the flag-dressed steamers and well-filled trains began to pour in the hundreds of extensionists. Yesterday morning the steamer Rosalie brought a contingent from Seattle, the Majestic followed later with another crowd of excursionists, and this morning another contingent from Seattle and the cities of the Sound are expected to arrive by the Rosalie, and more will probably come by the Majestic later in the day. From Vancouver there were several excursions to Victoria. The C. N. S. steamer Yosemite, gay with bunting, arrived on a special excursion trip yesterday afternoon with over 300 Vancouverites on board, and the steamer Charnier arrived on her regular schedule later in the evening with another contingent of the Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry Company, also brought its quota of excursionists from the Mainland via the Victoria & Sidney railway. Nanaimo and the way stations along the E. & N. line and the nearby mining and other industrial centres tributary to Victoria on the Island, also contributed their quota of merry-makers, the E. & N. trains being filled yesterday. Today more are expected, and this morning will see the main arteries of travel, the wagons and other conveyances of the district ranches, being commandeered for stages to bring the residents of the outskirts of the city to the celebration. The city was well filled with visitors last night, and early in the evening many of the city hotels had every room in their hostels taken.

There will be many events to divide the attention of the merry-making community that is with Victoria's gates today. The fleet of warships at Esquimalt, including the flagship of Rear-Admiral Bickford, the Grafton, the Amphion, Capt. Casement, the sloop-of-war Shearwater and the survey ship Albatross, will all be in the harbor with flags, and through the kind permission of Rear-Admiral Bickford, C.M.G., commander-in-chief of the station, all the ships will be open to the public from 10:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., and boatmen and steam launchmen will be on duty at the public landing at the naval village to take visitors out to the fleet. Other attractions are the lacrosse matches and baseball match and the regatta—the time-honored aquatic festival for which Victoria's celebration of Victoria Day has been famous for years. Vancouver's boys in green are down to try conclusions on the lacrosse field with the local twelve in blue and white, and it is expected that a large crowd will attend the match, which takes place this morning at 10 o'clock, at Caledonia park. A special street car service will be given by the Street Railway Company. The Vancouver juniors will also try conclusions this afternoon with the local juniors on the lacrosse field. The Victoria and Vancouver juniors will hold their contest at 6 p.m. on the Caledonia park. The baseball match with Whatcom is another feature of the day's sport, which will divide the interest with the lacrosse, and doubtless many will wish that they could divide themselves and send one part to each. The contesting teams are the Victoria, hitherto undefeated, and the sloughiest team that could have been brought to try their metal—Whatcom. It is expected that the game will be a battle royal. This match will be called at 2 o'clock at the grounds at Oak Bay. A special street car service is being arranged for this game. The regatta, which for years has been one of the great features of Victoria's May celebrations—will this year see some novelties. The naval races and the Indian races, which are features of Victoria's aquatic carnival which could not be rivalled at any other point on the Pacific Coast, if there is any other point on the continent which has such a waterway as Victoria Arm, and such picturesque contestants on the placid waters of the harbor, will be the main attractions. The regatta will be held on the 26th and 27th inst. The Chinese have been practising for days and there is great excitement in Chinatown over the contest. The Chinese community has arranged for a fireworks celebration in connection with the race, and that it will be a feature of the regatta is evident. The four-oared laystreak race, in which the University of Washington and the James Bay crews will compete—an international event—is also likely to attract much attention. The tub race,

with its usual upsets and comedy galore, is another interesting event, and with the copper punts and buttons boats and the comedians with black face and admiral's make-up are also valuable additions to the fun-making at the regatta. The committee completed all arrangements for the regatta on Saturday, the barge for the starters and judges and the reception barge, where His Worship Mayor McCandless and the committee, with its energetic secretary, Mr. W. C. Monahan, will entertain the guests, has also been towed to its position. The navy will enter into the spirit of the carnival of old, and the navy cutters and launches will be on patrol duty up and down the coast. With the regatta in the rear, the E. & N. railway company will, as is customary, run special trains to Lampson street for the convenience of those going to the Gorge, and express and other conveyances will carry passengers by road. At 7 p.m., when the crowds have returned to the city from the Gorge, and from the other points of interest, band concerts will be held on the streets, at which programmes published in another column will be rendered by the municipal band at Beacon Hill. During the night, and at 9 p.m., a grand display of fireworks will be held at Beacon Hill, and there will be illuminations and a band concert by the Fifth Regiment band at Beacon Hill. The principal streets of the city will be illuminated at nightfall, and at 9 p.m., a grand display of fireworks will be held at Beacon Hill, and there will be illuminations and a band concert by the Fifth Regiment band at Beacon Hill. The principal streets of the city will be illuminated at nightfall, and at 9 p.m., a grand display of fireworks will be held at Beacon Hill, and there will be illuminations and a band concert by the Fifth Regiment band at Beacon Hill.

Chinese Rowing Race.
Chinese Crews to Battle For Aquatic Honors.
One of the most interesting events on the regatta programme at the Gorge this afternoon will be the race set apart for Chinese contestants. It will be a decided novelty, for as far as known it will be the first occasion where Mongolians have figured in aquatic sports on the continent. The regatta committee, the representative oarsmen of the local Chinese colony would be allowed to participate. Chinatown has been agog with excitement. Although there has been little time for training, the competing crews have been taking daily spins, and whilst they are not adepts in all the fine points in feathering, recovery, and unity of action, and whilst there may be some heavy splashing and no end of comic antics, the race will in its features and make-up, for any lack of skill. Chinatown will attend en masse, the sole topic of conversation among the mongolian sports of Cormorant and Fishguard streets last evening being centred on probable results. Tim Kee, president of the Chinese Benevolent Society is keenly enthused over the contest, and it is mainly to his efforts that the race has been made a feature of today's regatta. There will be four boats in the race, and each boat will have a coxswain and two rowers. Special racing costumes in distinctive colors have been made, and when the boats line up for the start, they will present a very picturesque appearance.

Keen rivalry exists among the crews, especially the Chinese Benevolent Society will present the winning boat with a red silk flag, a mauve silk flag going to the second crew. Tim Kee and prominent members of the Chinese Benevolent Society will appear on the course in a boat decorated with Chinese flags and at the finish will explode fire-crackers galore. Those on the inside are inclined to consider that the competition for first place will practically be confined to the "Ahs" and the "Fees," though the crews steered respectively by Hee Gee and Ko Kai are not out of the reckoning. The crews and their colors are as follows:
Ah Hoy, coxswain; Ah Kip and Ah Sing, oarsmen, dark blue with white stripes.
Lee Fong, coxswain; Lee Yung and Lee Jung, oarsmen, red with white stripes.
Hoy Gee, coxswain; Lum Ching and Woon Fok, oarsmen, yellow with red stripes.
Ko Kai, coxswain; Lum Look and Too Yow, oarsmen, light blue.

BAND CONCERT.
City Band Will Give Band Concert This Evening.
The following programme will be rendered this evening at the streets from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.:
PART I.
1. March.....United Empire
2. Overture.....Orpheus
3. Waltz.....Hydrospaten
4. Cornet Solo.....Pompes (Master J. E. Kausch.)
5. Mazurka.....La Tusse
PART II.
6. Overture.....Lust Spiel
7. March.....Heart Broken Down (Joe Ball.)
8. Medley.....Kentucky
9. March.....King Edward
10. God Save the King.

BASEBALL.
Today's game between the strong Whatcom team and the Victoria slugs proved to be the fastest of the season. They have been playing at Everett for the past two days and have had no trouble whatever in defeating that team, consequently they will enter the contest with the Victoria team in the best of form. The Victoria team, however, is not without its own difficulties. The exception of the pitcher, Galaski, going in the box. He is reported to be one of the best pitchers among the semi-professional teams in this section of the country, having all kinds of speed and curves. In Tuesday evening's game, Oleson, a new man with the team, will do the pitching. Nothing is known of him here, but he is no doubt a good one to hold a place on the Whatcom team. The line-up of the Victoria team is as follows: Galaski, pitcher; Clarke, catcher; Kennedy, 1st base; Spencer, 2nd base; Mackey, short stop; Jones, 3rd base; Hartness, left field; Deane, centre field; Oleson, right field, and Dean, sub.

**RUSSIA STILL
SQUEEZING CHINA**
Other "Demands" Seek Railroad Concessions For New Military Railroad.
Tokio, May 13, via San Francisco, May 23.—Reports from Peking are not calculated to allay the uneasiness in Japan as to Russia's action in Manchuria. While the original "seven demands" made by Russia on China have been withdrawn, it is now stated that other demands have been presented, including, it is said, one that grants a concession to Russia to build a railroad from Kuldun to the Yalu river, a project which is enabling Russia to concentrate the troops as a constant menace to Korea. The military attaches to the British, American and Japanese legations, who have been sent to Shienking province to ascertain the real state of the invasion, report that the Russians have merely changed their stations. Although a slight decrease in the garrisons is observed, unarmed Russian soldiers are going about everywhere. Mounted brigands frequently attack foreign travelers, who, however, can proceed safely if they are guarded by Russian troops.

Racers Killed And Maimed

Foolhardy Automobilists Meet
With Many Accidents in
France.

Avoiding a Dog one Machine
Strikes Tree and Kills
Chaffeurs.

French and Spanish Govern-
ments Intervene and Stop
Foolishness.

Paris, May 24.—The first stage in the Paris-Madrid automobile race from Versailles to Bordeaux, 383 miles finished at noon today when Louis Renault dashed at furious pace into Bordeaux, having a record run of 8 hours and 21 minutes. An hour later Mr. Gabriel arrived with a still better record of eight hours seven minutes. It is estimated from the time made, that these automobiles covered 42 miles an hour on the road outside the cities.
These victories were, however, clouded by a series of accidents, having in the case of at least a fatal result.
At one of the corners, where Marcel Renault, the winner of the Paris-Vienna last year; Lorraine Barrows, a very well known automobilist, and Renault's chauffeur, were seriously injured, and Renault was killed. More serious, an unconfirmed report says a serious accident occurred near Angoulême in which the two occupants of an automobile, the owner of which is not yet known, were seriously injured, and two spectators were killed.
This number of accidents has not caused any great surprise here in view of the number of contestants in the race. The great speed and power of their machines. Some anxiety was felt for W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., whose name disappeared from the reports after Rambouille, where he passed 28th. It was learned later that he, Henri Fournier and Baron De Forest, having lost three hours on breakdowns, decided that it was useless to continue.
In view of the number of accidents, some fatal, in the first stage of the Paris-Madrid automobile race, from Versailles to Bordeaux, Premier Combes has forbidden the continuance of the contest in French territory. The second stage of the race, which was to have been continued Tuesday, included a run over French territory from Bordeaux to the Spanish frontier. Premier Combes' action will probably lead to the race being abandoned.
A despatch from Bordeaux announced that Lorraine Barrows had met with a shocking accident near Lisieux, 17 miles from Bordeaux this afternoon. Mr. Barrows tried to avoid a dog which was crossing the track, and his motor struck a tree with terrific force. His chauffeur was killed outright, Barrows himself, was picked up unconscious but still breathing. His condition is most serious. Shortly afterwards news came that Marcel Renault had been overturning in a deep ditch, and that he was dangerously injured and later despatch says it is feared he is dying.

Louis Renault at once started back to his brother's assistance, and the Renault cars were withdrawn from the race. Many less breakdowns were seriously injured and later despatch says it is feared he is dying.
It is reported that the Spanish government has also forbidden the continuance of the race on Spanish territory.

PROMINENT MONTREALER DEAD
Montreal, May 24.—W. A. Hastings, manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, died here yesterday.
STRIKE AVERTED.
Toronto, May 24.—The Toronto street railway strike has been averted, mutual concessions being agreed upon.
GAMEY INVESTIGATION.
Toronto, May 24.—The Gamey investigation closed yesterday. The judges intimated that their report would be ready early in June.
THE CUBAN TRADE.
British Chambers of Commerce Protest Against United States Treaty.
London, May 23.—In reply to a memorial from the Associated Chambers of Commerce protesting that reciprocity between the United States and Cuba, will be injurious to British trade with Cuba, foreign secretary Lord Lansdowne writes that representations to the United States on this subject have been made without effect and he fears that the United States would be served by further representations.

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SAXON CROWN PRINCESS.

Royal Elopers Asks Permission to Re-
side in Austria.

Vienna, May 23.—Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, formerly Crown Princess of Saxony, has asked the Emperor for permission to reside in Austria. His Majesty has given his consent on the condition that she shall reside in a convent.
STATESMAN EXILED.
Russians Decease Expatriation of Leading Finnish Senator.
Helsingfors, Finland, May 23.—A decree of exile has been issued against former Senator Mecklin, who is now visiting Stockholm. Mr. Mecklin is one of the foremost Finnish statesmen, and an authority on constitutional law.

FIGHTING ALL DAY.
Prolonged Encounter Between Turkish Troops and Insurgents.
Constantinople, May 21.—Fighting occurred all day long Thursday near the Bulgarian village of Mezit, six miles north of Monastir. The firing of guns was audible at Monastir. Details of the fighting, which, presumably, was between the imperial forces and insurgents, have not been received. The insurgents are active in the Malak Mountains southwest of Dujumbala.

**MAJOR MCBRIDE
SEEKS A DUEL**

Husband of Maud Gonne Challenges Redmond and Harrington.
London, May 24.—Major McBride, organizer of the Irish Transvaal brigade, in an open letter from Paris, has challenged John Redmond, Timothy C. Harrington and their friends to fight one or more duels in consequence of their attitude towards Mrs. McBride (formerly Maud Gonne) at the meeting of citizens held in Dublin on Monday night last in support of the Irish parliament. It cannot go to Ireland at present, but in the meantime, if any of them feel aggrieved at my wife's action, I shall be most happy to afford them satisfaction in this accommodating country, France.

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Fierce Tornado In Kansas

People Killed, Buildings Wrecked And Many Cattle Are Destroyed.

Oklahoma Also Visited And
Whole Town Reported
Blotted Out.

Kansas City, May 24.—A despatch from Manhattan, Kas., says: A tornado passed over the western part of Riley county last night. At Hala two people were killed and twelve injured, several it is thought, fatally.
Railroad traffic was blocked for some time on account of the great trees and debris being blown on the track. The storm was accompanied by a heavy rain and hail stones of unusual size. Many dwellings and outbuildings were wrecked.
In the storm that struck ten miles southeast of Dodge City, a herdman, name unknown, was killed and Mrs. Tibb Shyne was fatally injured. Many small buildings were wrecked and scores of cattle were killed. The report that Mulvane, Kansas, has been swept away by a tornado proves untrue.
In Dickinson county, where eight dwellings were wrecked, Ex-State Representative Harvey and his wife and Miss Ellen Young were badly injured, but will recover.

Topeka, Kas., May 24.—A tornado struck Topeka at midnight destroying a score of residences. Mrs. J. H. Gorman and Mrs. Frank Sample were fatally hurt and a dozen others slightly injured.
Marshall, Mich., May 24.—A tornado swept through the northern portion of this city this afternoon. Several persons were injured and the damage to property will amount to \$20,000.
Wichita, Kas., May 24.—Messages from Carmichael, a new town on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railway, say that practically every house in the place has been wrecked by a tornado. One person, a man named Brown, is reported killed, and fifty are said to have been injured.
Guthrie, Okla., May 24.—Although every effort has been made to secure information from the town of Carmichael, Okla., regarding the tornado that visited that city last night there have been as yet only meagre results. Information via Kingfisher says the town was wiped off the map. Telephone communication from Enid says three persons were killed and forty-five injured. It is a new town of 500 people on the Orient extension into Oklahoma. An unconfirmed report says the town of Marshall was destroyed by a tornado to-night.

TORONTO DROWNING ACCIDENT.
Sudden Squall Upsets Boat and Three Lose Their Lives.
Toronto, May 24.—As the result of a sudden squall upsetting their boat last night, Mr. and Mrs. Beckett, 149 Seaton street, and Mrs. Libbie McKenney Wood street, were drowned in Toronto Bay.

**BISHOP OF LONDON
IS ANSWERED**
Chancellor of Diocese Defends Action in Recent Vanderbilt Wedding.
London, May 23.—In a letter to the Times, occupying three columns, Dr. Tristram, chancellor of the London Diocese, today defends his action in granting the Vanderbilt-Rutherford marriage license by law and custom. Dr. Tristram contends that he was obliged to grant Mr. Vanderbilt's application. The Chancellor's answer to the Bishop of London's severe criticism form the text for a lengthy editorial in the Times, which says Dr. Tristram's argument opens up an important controversy between church and state. The Times maintains that the Rev. R. H. Padden's act in marrying Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Rutherford was due solely to an error of judgment, which it hopes will not be copied by others of the English clergy, and deprecates the "heavy, moral censure" which seemed to be implied by the Bishop of London's language.
The Times upholds Dr. Tristram's contention that he had no right to interfere.

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THINK THIS OVER

Everyone is satisfied that every day is bargain day in my store, a fair price is paid for each article purchased, and a corresponding value of merchandise is given in exchange. We offer only one price for the consumer, and we guarantee every article that leaves the shop to be full weight and the best the market produces. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

FRED GARNE JR.,

Cor. Yates and Broad

Indravelli From The Far East

Portland And Asiatic Liner Brings News Budget From the Orient.

Prince George is a Wreck on One of the Philippine Islands.

Steamer Indravelli, of the Portland and Asiatic line, reached port yesterday bringing another large contingent of Chinese for this city and Vancouver. The steamer landed 115 Celestials at the Ocean docks. She has a large cargo of freight, which is to be landed at Port land. The cargo includes large shipments of unloading, tea, ginsengs, rice, and general merchandise. One Chinese died during the voyage from Yokohama, which port was left on May 8, and he was buried at sea. During the stay of the steamer at the Ocean docks yesterday one of her Chinese passengers escaped, and the steamer will be liable for the head tax. He was not recaptured.

News was brought by the steamer Indravelli of continued war preparations in the Orient. Japanese correspondents in Peking and North Chinese points told many stories of Russia's warlike actions. Some despatches to Japanese journals told of large guns being received over the trans-Siberian railway for Newchwang and a Newchwang correspondent of the Asahi wired that the Russians had commenced the building of a fort near Liao Yung, commanding the passage to the Yalu river. The Russian force at the Yalu was estimated Chinese, who were being uniformed with a large badge with the characters "Protectors of the Forest" inscribed on their uniforms. The war feeling in Japan was being continued and war preparations there were still going on.

Heartrending details of suffering and death as a result of the famine in Kwangsi were given in Hongkong papers received by the Indravelli. Mr. Hess, a missionary at Wuchow, who has been investigating on behalf of Hongkong charities, says that owing to successive failures of crops, people are starving and dying in hundreds. During March and April it is computed that 30,000 people have been sold, men selling themselves for employment in the Straits Settlements, and women and children being abandoned in numbers by the roadsides, and of mothers selling daughters into lives of shame for a bowl of rice. Pathetic stories of the horror thus occasioned were detailed, and it was shown by the missionary's report that thousands would perish unless speedy relief was obtained. Public meetings were being held at Hongkong to arrange for relief.

Hongkong papers tell of the piracy of a fishing junk by six armed Chinese who rowed from Hongkong to the junk, which lay outside Hongkong harbor. The vessel was overpowered and the vessel looted.

THE PRINCE GEORGE.

Was Wrecked on April 8 on Basilan—Crew Suffered Hardships.

The Norwegian bark Prince George, which was on the overdue market some time ago, and reinsured at 40 cents, did not reach Hilo as was reported by cable. Her crew did, though, and instead of the speculators of whom there were many in this city who played her to arrive, winning the money, they lost. The steamer Indravelli, which arrived last night brought Manila papers which told of the wreck of the Norwegian bark. The Prince George was wrecked on April 8 on the south coast of the island of Basilan. Her crew numbering 10 men escaped in an open boat, leaving the dark wreck on the island coast, and they were at sea in their small open boat for three days, suffering great hardships, before the United States cutter Itasca picked them up. When on a voyage from Jolo to Zamboanga and landed them at the latter port. The unfortunate seamen were suffering from beri-beri. They were without funds and permission was given by the officers of the United States cutter to the captain allowing him to sell the small boat in which they escaped from the wreck to secure funds to buy food.

The Prince George, which was a Norwegian bark of 400 tons, built at Sunderland in 1865, left London a year ago Friday for Hongkong, China, with a cargo of pitch. She sustained damage in the channel, and afterwards met with bad weather in the North Atlantic, necessitating her putting in at Rio de Janeiro for repairs. When she recommenced her voyage she made a very long passage, being about 250 days out from Rio, and she was reinsured at 40 per cent. Many in Victoria gambled that she would arrive, and when the news was riddled that she had reached Manila after being ashore, the local speculators began to fight out what they would do with their earnings. Now they will have to figure up how to regain their losses.

ASHORE AT COMOX.

Steamer Believed to Be the Arrow of Seattle Is Stranded.

The steamer City of Seattle, which brought news of the wreck of a steamer whose identity is uncertain on a point just outside Comox, off Vancouver Island. The boat, Capt. Cann, of the Seattle, thinks was the Vancouver Arrow, a Comoxian, or possibly the Arrow. The Arrow went North a few days ago, and would probably have gone into Comox.

The boat looked from the Seattle, when the latter passed early this morning, to have gone ashore on her way out of Comox. She was high up on shore, with rocks outside of her and around her, and she had a very decided list to starboard. She was a single stickler, with her funnel and white house towards the stern.

The Vancouver correspondent of the

Sealing Season On the Coast

Schooners Will Have Catch of About 3200 Seal Skins.

Average Per Schooner Will Be Higher Than That of Last Year.

With the arrival of the Penelope, Libbie and C. D. Rand, the last of the schooners which hunted off the British Columbia coast during the season just closed has returned to port. Eleven schooners have returned to their quarters in the upper harbor from the cruise on the coast to make ready for the Behring Sea cruise, on which the fleet will sail shortly, and the catches of three of the fleet which has gone across the Pacific to the Copper Islands and the Japan sea, has been received, making in all 2,513 skins brought to port as the catch of the 14 schooners, and when the catches of the four other schooners which hunted off the British Columbia coast before going across the Pacific are included in the catch, it will amount to about the same number of skins as the catch off the British Columbia coast last season, when 26 schooners took 3,364 skins, or an average of 129 skins to the schooner. The average this season is better than that of last year. The fourteen schooners which have returned, and whose catch has been reported, have an average catch of 180 skins to the vessel, which is 40 skins in excess of the average of last year. With a like average accredited to the fleet of four schooners which hunted off the coast en route across the Pacific, and which have not reported their catch, the take this season on the British Columbia coast will reach 3,243 skins, or 121 skins less than was taken by a fleet of 28 schooners last season. When the catch of the coast Indians has been added, the number of skins taken off the coast by pelagic sealers this spring will probably reach 4,500 skins.

The sealing season has been fraught with loss of life, for two of the Indian crew of the sealing schooner George W. Prescott were drowned when that vessel was lost on March 10. The George W. Prescott was the only schooner which was lost, but fortunately the majority of her crew escaped with their lives, being more fortunate than Capt. Daley and the crew of the Hattie, which never was heard of after she started from Kymoot on her sealing cruise last year. The George W. Prescott was lost during the tremendous gale which raged off the coast on March 10, when the wind blew at a velocity of 75 miles an hour, and the little schooner or was caught by an unlucky wave and totally wrecked. She turned over, snapped the masts out and righted with her decks a mass of wreckage. With the exception of two Indians who were drowned, the crew escaped, as though by a miracle. The schooner had a catch of 81 skins when lost, and 20 were saved.

Other vessels which met with accident were the Geneva and Sadie Turpel. The Geneva was despatched to hunt off the British Columbia coast, and thence proceed to the Japan sea. She encountered heavy weather soon after leaving the Straits, and put into Honolulu after a trying voyage—her men keeping busy at the pumps. She was leaking and damaged, and a survey held at Honolulu resulted in her being condemned as unseaworthy in her condition at that time. Capt. Grant went to Honolulu and had the vessel repaired at a cost of \$1,000. Several suits taken by Capt. D. L. Jones, her master, and some of her crew, are to be taken for loss of the sealing season, the men claiming the vessel to be in an unseaworthy condition.

The schooner Sadie Turpel, Capt. Mohrhouse, left port the day preceding one of the winter's gales, and she broke from her anchorage in the Royal Roads and dragged ashore in Royal Bay, where she lay for some weeks with her hull punctured, before she was floated by Messrs. Roy and Hellingdon, of Desautels, and brought with her deck awash into the upper harbor, and placed on the ways for repairs. The Umbina was stranded on her way home from her cruise and was leaking on her arrival, necessitating her being hauled out for repairs.

The catch of the coast fleet was as follows:

Schooner.	This Season.	Last Season.
Annie E. Point	580	81
Alfie L. Algan	41	66
City of San Diego	137	241
C. D. Rand	132	86
Carrie C. W.	132	86
Carolina G. Cox	97	130
Director	130	201
Dora Steward	130	201
Enterprise	130	201
Eda Eda	130	201
Libbie	236	148
Oscar and Hattie	130	33
Penelope	280	137
Triumph	357	222
Umbina	363	53
Vera	102	143
Victoria	102	143
Zillah May	60	76

The schooners marked with an asterisk are those which went to Copper Island and Japan. Some have reported and shipped their skins, while four, whose catches are not given in the above column, have not. As will be seen from the above list, the schooner Annie E. Point is the toppling of the fleet. Capt. McKel, having fallen west of Queen Charlotte Islands at the close of the season. The Vera is second in line and the Penelope third. Last season the Alfie L. Algan was top gun, followed by the Hattie, and the Umbina a close second. The catch of the Annie E. Point is by far the best made on the coast for some years.

"Little boy, does your mother know you spend your money playing craps?" "Well I guess you. It's de way I supports de family."—Life.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt is to follow the example of his friend and enemy, Honore Palmer of Chicago, and go into politics. He is to become a citizen of the United States, and where a man does not have to convert himself into a copper vat to get solid with "the boys."

It is of current note that every man who sat at Lincoln's round table has been dead for years, but John H. Reagan, Jefferson Davis' postmaster general, is getting along toward the 90 year mark and is one of the briskest of Texans. He recently sat for a portrait to be painted and placed in the Confederate Museum of History at Richmond, Va.

Sometimes Marshall Wilder tells a good story and sometimes he doesn't. This time it was a good one, and the crowd of listeners roared all but one man. He was as solemn as a session of taxpayers. "What's the matter?" Inquired one of the laughers. "Nothing," replied the speaker. "Why didn't you laugh?" "Well," he explained, "I'm going to save it till I go home. I can always sleep better when I get to bed laughing."

President Roosevelt's tour of the West recalls a story of the time when President Hayes was in Kansas 25 years ago. He had stopped at Hutchinson for a few minutes, and a crowd pressed forward to shake him by the hand. Among the number was an intoxicated man, who did not know what all the excitement was about. When this man's turn came the president grasped his hand and said, "I'm glad to see you, my friend."

Same to you," was the genial reply, "but you have the best of me. Say, somebody introduce me to this gentleman. I never saw him before in my life."

She—I know you must have made love before to some other girl. He—But I had you in mind all the time.—Life.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has just purchased a fine Decas, "Race Horse," from the Mellon collection. Mellon and Pavis de Chavannes are already represented in the museum. Carnegie Institute, too, has good examples of Sisyde, Pissarro, Favis de Chavannes and Bonin, while the Metropolitan Museum of Art is only represented by two Vaners, fine works to be sure, but rather inadequately displayed. European museums are richer in examples of the modern school. The Luxembourg owns a number of collected works, then Vienna, Dresden, Hamburg and Moscow. Universal recognition is coming to the, at one time, derided impressionists.

STRAW EMBROIDERY FAD. Puffed Crowns in Hats of Desk Sets and Other Trinkets.

Closely following the burnt wood and burnt leather craze, comes a brand new fad in the way of needlework called straw embroidery, and both amateurs and manufacturers are striving to become perfect in it.

It can be used in numerous ways. Puffed crowns in hats are made of it, and its use extends to screen panels, music rolls, photograph frames, paper racks, pin trays, catchalls, workboxes, magazine holders, desk sets and various other trinkets.

Women who are handy with a needle and enjoy being their own milliner get a becoming hat from straw and apply the straw gimps to suit their fancy.

Pearl beads, cut steel and horse hair braids and pendants are artistically combined with straw in the daintiest sort of knickknacks.

Some of the more expensive articles have a touch of crystal, but are as soft and pliable as a cloth or leather fabric. Imported braids are in mixed colors of brown, green and terra cotta tints, that very much resemble oriental rugs. A great many are in ingenious work patterns.

Pretty baby baskets and hampers are made. The straw is a pale blue and is sewn to a web and fine foundation. They are lined with dainty silks to correspond. The corner has a panel of crystal white straw ornamented with a flower and leaf design.

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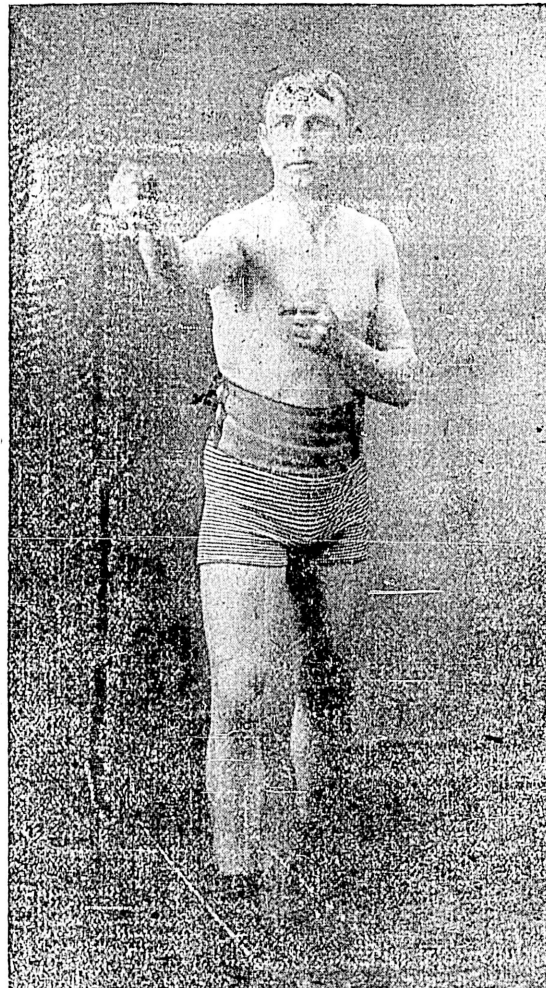
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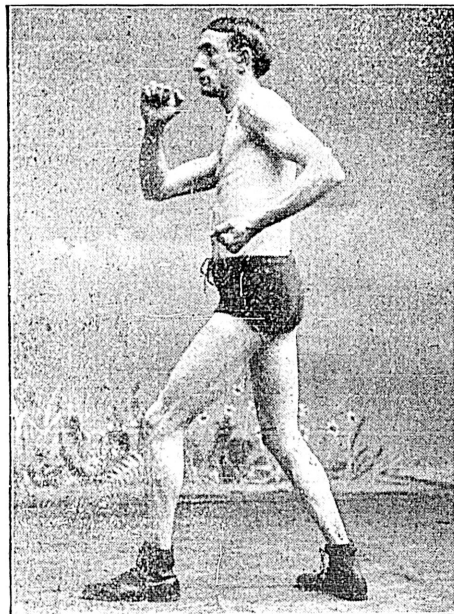
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AT THE SAVOY TONIGHT



WELCH.



BAKER.

TAKE MY ADVICE



Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Made a Man of Me.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir—It has done wonderful work. You can't tell how pleased I feel, for I can now work my ten hours a day, and never feel any pain. I am stronger now than I ever was, and I have gone up in weight from 120 to 135 pounds. My health is something wonderful. I can truthfully say that I am a new man. I don't think I shall ever be tired of telling everybody what the Belt has done for me. I feel it a favor, and consider it my duty to do so. Hoping that you will have great demand for your wonderful Belt (I might say your health-restoring, man-building Belt), I remain, yours truly, JAMES CHAPMAN, 1206 Seymour street, Vancouver, B.C.

This is what Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will do for you. It awakens new life and makes you feel young again. It does wonders in a few applications. It arouses all the dormant energies, develops muscular and nerve life, and restores the feeling of youth, courage and vigor. It makes men over again. It makes perfect men of the puniest, weakest specimens of "half-men."

I can take a man who is thin, puny and unnourished in appearance and pour this electric life into his body every night for a few months, with the proper exercise to draw it into the muscles and tissues, and I can add twenty-five pounds to his weight, double his strength and vitality, and restore him to health and strength, as I have often done. Look at the men who have worn my belt and you will see men of force, men of power and confidence, men who respect themselves and are respected and admired by their fellow-men.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir—About a year ago I got one of your best Belts, and up to this day I have never regretted it, as I think you have solved the "great problem": this is the cure for almost all the ills which beset us. Since using the Belt I have been free from my old complaint, pain in the back, and above all, from varicose veins, from which I was a terrible sufferer. Now I can say that I am almost, if not entirely, cured. I have told a great many about your Belt and what it has done for me, and you can refer any one to me in or near this city, and I will tell them truly and freely what I know about it. I know what a Godsend your Belt has been to me, and so tell others. Yours very truly, J. G. FRITCHETT, 54 Wharfedale road, London, Ont.

My immense business is due to my knowledge of the effect of electricity upon the ailments treated, and the best way to obtain that effect. I take every case that comes to me as an individual, and direct the application of my Belt to suit the demands of each particular case. When you consider the fact that the electricity which I supply is life to the organs into which I send it, you can see how I get my results. My success comes from my cures. If I did not cure, my business would have been worn out long ago, as has the business of every other maker of electric belts. A great many schemers and frauds have gone into the electric belt business because they fancied it was an easy way to make money, and have resorted to very questionable methods at times.

Dr. McLaughlin's Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I write you, thanking you for the Belt you have sent me. It has done me. I suffered greatly before I used it. Now I do not suffer any pain at all, and can highly recommend the Belt to any person suffering from stomach trouble. I want you to write to my brother, as I have advised him to get one of your high-grade Belts at once. I remain yours truly, J. McKENZIE, St. Thomas, Ont.

The human body is just like an engine. It breaks down when the physical energy is overtaxed. That energy is electricity. I have here a means of replenishing the electricity of the body, and that is the basis of my treatment.

Decay in old men is similar to general debility in younger men. Years have nothing to do with it. In each case it is the failure of the stomach to generate sufficient energy to supply the demands made by the vital organs.

How quickly we fail when the stomach fails to digest the food! That shuts off the supply of energy.

I have on record hundreds of instances where men of 75 to 90 have returned to the hard labor of their youth with a vim, after having worn my appliance three months.

Tell me where you live and I will send the name of a man in your own town I have cured.

If you are suffering from Rheumatism, Varicose, Stomach, Back or Kidney Trouble, Pains in the Back, Drain of Vital Weakness, call at once. I will cure you.

READ WITH CARE! Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives FREE, until cured, the advice of a physician who understands his case. Positively the only electric appliance sold under direct supervision of a physician.

FREE BOOK—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful descriptive book, showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women, and gives prices. Send for it to-day. I have a Book especially for women. Address:

NOTE—WE PAY DUTY DR. M. C. McLAUGHLIN

106 Columbia Street Seattle, Washington

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

For the Next Ten Days Great Slaughter Sale of Eyeglasses and Spectacles

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, Dr. Jordan, manager of the Jordan Optical Institute, Vancouver and Victoria, has been suddenly called East, and is obliged to close out the

VICTORIA BRANCH

of the business. On account of not being able to secure a competent man in so short a notice, it is necessary to dispose with everything in stock.

This is One of the Greatest Opportunities

ever offered to spectacle wearers and eye sufferers of this city, as all goods, including SPECTACLE EYE GLASSES, RIFLEMAN'S OPTHOPTICS, FIELD GLASSES, and EVEN OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC. must be sold within the next ten days, and

All Examinations Will be Made Free of Charge and the Correct Glasses Prescribed

THE JORDAN OPTICAL INSTITUTE guarantees all work done, and stands behind every transaction.

THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

Take advantage of it by saving expense in the right time, having your eyes examined in the right way by the most experienced and successful man in the profession.

Read Dr. Jordan's articles pertaining to eyes and the optical profession in the Daily News-Advertiser of Vancouver which you found at your door last week. It tells you about your troubles, and is valuable.

DR. JORDAN, OPTICAL SPECIALIST, 106 Government street.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY
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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

\$25.00 REWARD.

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THE TRUMPET CALL.

It is easy to understand the sensation which Mr. Chamberlain's speech has made in Great Britain. In that part of it which laid down the new political issue for the British Empire, he said: "I am no protectionist, but I want to discover if the true interpretation of free trade is that it is our only duty to buy in the cheapest market without regard to whether we can sell. If that is the theory of free trade, and it finds acceptance here and elsewhere, then you will lose the advantage of the further reduction of duty which Canada offers to the manufacturers of this country, and you may lose a great deal more, because the Minister of Finance of Canada told the Canadian Parliament of the other day that if they are told definitely that the Mother Country can do nothing for them in the way of reciprocity, they must reconsider the position and reconsider the preference they had already given. The policy which prevents us from offering an advantage to our colonies prevents us from defending them if attacked. We may well have supposed that an agreement of this kind, by which Canada does a kindness to us, was a matter of family agreement concerning nobody else. Unfortunately, Germany thinks otherwise. Germany insists upon treating Canada as though it were a separate country, and has penalized Canada by additional duties on Canadian goods. German newspapers frankly explain that this is a policy of reprisal, and that it is intended to deter other colonies from giving us the same advantage. This policy of dictation and interference is justified by the belief that we are so welded to our fiscal system that we cannot defend our colonies, and that any one of them which attempts to establish special relations with us will do so at its own risk, and must be left to bear the brunt of foreign hostility. That is putting us in rather a humiliating position. If we allow it to prevail, how can we approach the colonies with appeals to aid us in promoting the union of the Empire, or ask them to bear a share of the common burdens? It is better to cultivate the trade of your own people or let that go in order that you may keep the trade of those who rightly enough are your competitors and rivals? That is the new position which the people of this Empire have to consider. I do not want to hasten their decision. They have two alternatives. They may maintain in its severity the artificial and wrong interpretation which has been placed upon the doctrine of free trade by the small remnant of "Little Englanders," who profess to be the sole repositories of the doctrines of Cobden and Bright. In that case they will be absolutely precluded either from giving preference or favor to the colonies abroad or from even protecting the colonies when they offer a favor to us. The second alternative is that we must insist that we will not be bound by any purely technical definition of free trade; that while we seek a free interchange of trade between ourselves and all nations of the world we will, nevertheless, resume the power of negotiating, and, if necessary, retaliation whenever our own interests or our relations with the colonies are threatened by other people." We do not know what the reception of that language in Great Britain will ultimately be, but it is the language which the people of Canada have for a long time been waiting to hear from a British statesman. The Imperial issue raised by German retaliation against Canada, and the impossibility of Great Britain's dealing with it from her present standpoint could not be more clearly stated. The inference that Great Britain must revise her standpoint and realize her responsibility to the Empire is one that Mr. Chamberlain has had no difficulty in drawing. Joseph Chamberlain is a man. He knows how to grasp a stinging nettle. In Canada our main immediate interest in the question is as to how it will be taken up and dealt with by the two great political parties. As to the Conservative party there can be no doubt. Mr. Chamberlain's remarks are in line with the long held principles of that party, and we have hopes of the Liberal party also, it adopts new principles with such amazing readiness if they promise political success.

SENSATIONALISM.

A most ingenious man has contributed to the Daily News an article in which he denies that what is known as the sensational or "Yellow" press is really sensational at all. "What can be drier," he says, "than perpetually reading the same exaggerations of the same trivialities, the same violent proclamations of the same insignificant truths, the same violent proclamations of the same equally insignificant truths; the same subjects distorted in the same way, the same murderer eating the same breakfast, the same Colonial Secretary making the same stirring speech." There is a great deal of truth in this criticism. But the critic confounds newspaper sensationalism with newspaper originality. What is called newspaper sensationalism was original when it was new, but it has long ceased to be anything, but the expression of a soul depressing conven-

tion. The journalist who discovered the trick of reconstructing from the bone of an old man "an animal that was extremely rare" who would, from a wind-blown atom of circumstance, give a completed story rich in plot and passion, and with a dramatic conclusion, was a real genius, whose counterpart in the scientific world has still some vogue. But his day is gone, and that of his imitators is rapidly passing. We are very much mistaken if the public does not already begin to prefer a mode of treatment something like the following: "This bone was discovered in excavating the foundation for a new house near the old residence of the Jones family. Twenty years ago Mr. Jones, now dead, kept a number of mules, and it appears likely that he may have buried a dead one in the place where the bone was discovered," to a learned disquisition on the extreme age of the fragment, the peculiar circumstances of its discovery, and the invented opinion of a famous archaeologist that it belonged to a prehistoric animal. Yet the latter would be the conventional way for a sensational newspaper to treat the incident, and much the easiest. The former method requires the verification of certain facts, the latter nothing but the exercise of an imagination trained to luxuriate at call along certain conventional lines upon a slim basis of fact presented to it without any exertion of its own. Besides, the former method provides only four lines of copy, the latter, properly handled by the space filling fabricator, who too often passes for a good reporter, four columns. The day will come, and we hope it is not far distant, when newspaper sensationalism of the conventional type will become unpopular and naturalism will be all the rage. There will be a certain displacement in the profession, and a discarded school will wonder why it has been discarded. No one man, far less any profession, can support the burden of continuous originality. Each phase becomes stereotyped in conventional imitation, remains thus for a while, and passes. Do we not see the same thing in medicine for instance? For a time the smooth, soapy practitioner, whose every inquiry after your health is an obsequious caress, is all the rage. Then comes the rough, breezy, and frequently brutal and uncouth doctor whose presence breathes vitality and who carries an atmosphere of hope and confidence with him surely gentle reader you recognize the pharisee. Everybody then must have a rough, breezy, and frequently brutal and uncouth doctor, while your soapy friend retires to a cheaper house and lets the mould accumulate on the liver of his coachman. With actors it is not the same? A cult of naturalism succeeds to a cult of pronounced mannerism. The actor who best conceals his art is all the vogue, and the puzzled school that is displaced retires to snuffly clubs and the consolations of gin and water. There was a time too, else history lies, when the ideal clergyman was a dear creature with pulmonary trouble and dwindling limbs, whose only notion of a dumbbell would be a church bell with the clapper taken out. He was a convention, and he passed, to be succeeded by a brawny individual supposed, by the possession of a shelf full of athletic trophies, to have a heavy handicap in the cure of souls. The contemplation of all these passing phases would make us morbid were it not for the fact that there is a quality of honest work which may redeem them all; and that, even if people reward most highly the unessential qualities in harmony with the passing vogue, humanity is most benefited by the essential quality of real service which runs through them all, even the sensationalism in the newspapers.

CHAMBERLAIN AND HOME RULE

Mr. Justin McCarthy in his Political Portraits gives the secret according to his idea of the envenomed dislike entertained for years against Mr. Chamberlain. It is not such a rare thing for a politician to change his views. Protectionists have become free traders and vice versa; insular-minded men have become Imperialists; pro-Boers have changed their views. Sometimes, as in Peel's day, and his great disciple, Gladstone, an important portion of a party has succeeded, and after a longer or shorter interval has joined the ranks of those whom it once opposed. As for individual migrations of this kind, due to change of view, they are of constant occurrence. In what respect, then, was the conduct of Mr. Chamberlain any worse than that of his colleagues in the Liberal party who went back on Mr. Gladstone after he had gone back on them in 1886? To this question Mr. McCarthy supplies the answer that represents his party's convictions. After Charles Stewart Parnell took the lead of the home rulers, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain proved valuable allies in the Irish assaults on the Tories. Nor was it in matters of common interest only that the help of these English friends proved useful. They became so identified with the Home Rule movement that it was a common joke to call Dilke the Attorney-General and Chamberlain the Solicitor-General of the Irish party. Mr. McCarthy has heard both gentlemen define their position in the House. To Sir Charles home rule was an essential feature of the federal system, which he favored. He would, therefore, have been practically a home ruler even if there had been no home rule party. Mr. Chamberlain was no so emphatic in his advocacy of home rule, but he committed himself to the declaration that if the large majority of the Irish people made known their desire for it through their chosen spokesmen their desire should be granted by the Imperial Parliament. When Gladstone became Prime Minister in 1880 about a year after Mr. McCarthy had entered the Commons, as had been naturally expected, Sir Charles and Mr. Chamberlain were members of his government—the latter becoming president of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the cabinet, the former, under-secretary for foreign affairs. As yet Mr. Gladstone was not (Mr. McCarthy says), "a convinced home ruler." No, indeed; nor had any one (least of all any Parnellite) the least notion that his mind was working in that direction. Nevertheless, Mr. Chamberlain continued, after assuming office,

as before, to give his support to the Home Rule party. Even when the party was in conflict with the government on the question of coercion (Mr. Foster being then Chief Secretary), Mr. Chamberlain remained the friend and adviser of the home rulers and stood by them, when he could consistently do so, in public. Then came the Kilmainham treaty and Gladstone's new land policy, and Mr. Forster's indignant resignation. The Chief Secretaryship was offered (Mr. McCarthy believes) to Sir Charles Dilke, but declined because it was not accompanied by Cabinet rank. Mr. Chamberlain was then willing to accept it had it been offered to him. Finally it was conferred on Lord F. Cavendish. After the Phoenix Park tragedy, Mr. Parnell and Mr. McCarthy consulted their friends, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain on their predicament, and the latter still expressed his willingness to accept the chief secretaryship. Foreign troubles intervened, and Ireland was for a time in the back ground. But, when Mr. Gladstone's parliamentary reform gave Ireland a larger and really national representation, home rule assumed new importance. The followers of Parnell swayed the House. After a brief Tory reign (1885), the Liberals were returned to office, but their sustained strength depended on the home rulers. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Gladstone brought in his first home rule measure, and it was then that "Mr. Chamberlain suddenly announced that he could not support such a measure of home rule," and it presently came out that he could not support "any measure of home rule." Such is, in brief, Mr. McCarthy's account of Mr. Chamberlain's political career from 1879 to the early summer of 1886. As to his course during the years that followed he thus epitomizes it: "He resigned his place in Mr. Gladstone's government, and he became from that time not only an opponent of home rule, but a proclaimed Conservative and anti-Radical. When a Tory government was formed after the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's first home rule measure, Mr. Chamberlain became a member of the Tory government." We can understand an ardent Irish Home Ruler taking this view, but it is a perversion of history nevertheless. Chamberlain used the Irish party as a stick to break over the heads of the Tories. But he was a consistent, and we are bound to think a conscientious, opponent of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy. Personal ambition cannot account for his course. Since Gladstone, the Liberal party has been leaderless, the Conservative party has had trusted leaders, and Mr. Chamberlain has been forced into a secondary position, because the Tories would not follow a Liberal Unionist manufacturer. The Liberal party would have followed him gladly, and long ere this he would have ruled the country, instead of merely dominating its rulers by the force of his personality.

VICTORIA DAY.

The celebration which is held today is one that for all of us has had very pleasant associations in the past. The Queen's Birthday was a holiday universal in and peculiar to the Empire. It was no mere official recognition of respect to the occupant of the throne, but a popular holiday universally celebrated, expressive of loyalty and a fostering influence to loyalty among Britons all over the world. There is a certain difficulty in transplanting such celebrations to a new date in the year, and Canada surely took a wise course in continuing to observe the 24th of May, had that course only been taken throughout the Empire at large. But as it has not, the celebration in Canada becomes less full of meaning, and will before long disappear. There is a very great need for a uniform celebration throughout the British Empire of one day emphasizing the unity and greatness of the Empire. There would be no great objection to connecting that celebration with the anniversary of the birthday of the reigning monarch, in fact such a connection is appropriate and suggestive. Unfortunately, however, kings do not live forever, and are not all born on the same day of the year. The official declaration of the King's Birthday as the 26th of June represents the British spirit of compromise at its highest manifestation. The need of the Empire being for an Imperial holiday, and the early part of November being quite unsuitable, a date in June is chosen and called the King's Birthday. But this universal holiday should be an immovable feast if it is to carry out its purpose, so that fit may grow into the heart of the people as the 24th of May now alas! only connected with the memory of our late beloved Queen, Victoria, grew into their heart and lives.

The first railway in Ontario was opened on the 16th of May, 1853, just half a century ago.

During the season of 1903 an American baseball pitcher will receive \$8,000 for his services. It is calculated that this is \$1.85 for every time he will have to throw a ball in a match.

The Globe defends the Treadgold concession and declares that the people of the Yukon as a whole do not disapprove of it as it is now modified. From our slight knowledge of the Yukon we have been of a different opinion.

The Gagey investigation has done the Ross government one good service. It has enabled it to postpone the interference with the liquor traffic outlined in the Speech from the Throne for another year.

The Toronto Globe disapproves of the surtax on German goods, but excuses it on the ground that "the direct injury inflicted on Canadians by the surtax is but trifling." Why the government should inflict any injury at all on Canadians, the Globe does not explain. Germany, it appears, injured Germans to avenge the Canadian preference to Great Britain, and now Canada is injuring Canadians to get even with Germany. That is the meaning of the Globe's doctrine and very mysterious it is.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.
To the Editor,
Sir,—In the article that appeared in your editorial columns about the Methodist conference, you stated that an investigation committee in this city were creating an interest in political and economic conditions. Also that whilst this has been going on, another body of men whose relations are by no means unimportant to these affairs, have been quietly considering grave and religious questions; also that the conference that has just closed can easily understand that full justice should be given to gatherings of this kind. From the commencement of the session the interest shown by the influence abroad and the harmony that prevailed goes to prove that it has been the greatest event in the history of Methodism in this country. It is such a meeting together of God-fearing men as have been assembled here that show us what we are and what by divine help we should be. I believe that we are just about to work of this kind that our communities would soon realize there is some thing to be learned from men who shall have the supremacy in matter of material gain. We have a glorious heritage in this fair land, and let us not abuse it by wasting the time and energy on matters that if left alone would eventually right themselves and by so doing rob ourselves of being alive to the opportunities that are in store for us. I believe Methodism has not exhausted itself at this conference, but that it has stirred up the young men to greater activity than ever before. I believe to prosper we should give all honor to whom honor is due, and by rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's, seek for that righteousness that exalteth a nation.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.
A rich strike of over four feet of solid ore was uncovered on the Empress near Bear Lake last Wednesday. This property is located below the rich Silver Glance, and is owned by Major Vankirk. He has been working himself on the property for some time, and from indications a week ago, expected to strike the vein any time.—Sundown Review.

Through the kindness of Mr. W. A. Galt, and the courtesy of the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, the Kaslo public school has received the gift of a complete set of the metric weights and measures with descriptive chart. A number of these sets were obtained by the Department of Inland Revenue from Paris. Any persons wishing to have them will be welcome to do so at the school. The system comes into force throughout the Dominion in 1905.—Kaslo Kootenaidian.

W. Hudson, foreman at the Arlington mine, is interested with Bruce White, Oscar White, and a number of Nelson parties in applications that are being made for 20 sections of petroleum lands, situated at the headwaters of the Flathead river. The land is estimated as part of the ground made famous in connection with the Columbia and Western railway grant scandal. In various parts of the ground, staked, the land is covered up from pools and hollows, while one particular place has no less than seven distinct seeps, the petroleum rising in a steady stream.—Sloan Drill.

Never before in British Columbia mining history have there been so many projected stamp mills, concentrators, compressors and tramways as have been announced for this season. The London takes the lead.—Ladcan Eagle.

No 4 Cariboo has been started to tap the headwaters of Lightning Creek on the Columbia river, and "Company" property, and it is possible this hole will find the deepest part of the channel. Manager Bailey has decided to let his shaft descend to the bottom of the creek, and sink the shaft on the side of the creek, the foundations for the building and heavy machinery.—Ashcroft Journal.

The Golden Star is informed two unknown trappers were probably drowned in the Columbia river, near the mouth of their punt and supplies have been found in the river. Two men, not since heard of, and who came from Boundary, left Beaver in August. Revisited Mail.

The Chinamen shipped over to Fernie last week had been on the coke and slag pile by the side of the Slaves. The Chinese arrived there was considerable shortage of labor, but now all the available men are being worked to the full capacity. No friction of any sort has been apparent between the Slaves and the new workmen.—Nelson News.

RIBBILITIES.
"Helen is very clever, isn't she?" "Do you want my opinion, or Helen's?" "Harper's Bazar."
Hollis—"Is he easily rattled?" Hall—"Don't know. I've never been able to shake him."—Harvard Lampoon.

"What is the latest thing out in shoes?" asked one woman of another at the club. "My husband, was the prompt reply."—Chicago Record Herald.

"If Jack Nospud should ask you to marry him," whispered Maudie, calling up a blush. "What would you do?" "When I have an already done," said Mabel. Send him to you."—Chicago Tribune.

Miss Passay (cooly)—"And just think! Last evening he suddenly caught me in his arms and kissed me." Miss Poppy—"So what would you do?" "When I have an already done," said Mabel. Send him to you."—Chicago Tribune.

PRESS COMMENT.
Mr. Carnegie says our Colonial Empire is nothing but a politician's "catch word." Were it not that we know Mr. Carnegie, outside of his talent for getting money to be a very ignorant and ill-informed old man, we should accuse him of wilfully shutting his eyes to the truth. Kamloops Standard.

President Roosevelt continues to fit his speeches to the localities where they are made. Although, in his first message to Congress, he spoke of the Philippines as "great burden," that before he was in office he saw the Pacific Coast he was an Expansionist, and that he cannot understand how anybody, after seeing that coast, can say anything but an Expansionist.—N. Y. Post.

According to recent official statements made by Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, the combined revenues of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies, will reach \$25,000,000, while the total expenditure will not exceed \$25,000,000. The \$100,000,000 surplus will thus be large enough to pay 4 per cent on the \$12,000,000 loan recently guaranteed in London and leave a margin of \$3,000,000 for other purposes. The outlook is therefore, regarded as promising for a speedy recovery of the two colonies from the effects of the late war.—S. F. Chronicle.

For blowing out the brains of a boy in Bigna county, a man was given a year in Wentworth county a man was given a year in jail. And in London the man who who scored he killed old Joseph Stilton got off scot free! What kind of justice is this? It is the kind for which I have not a word to say. I have not a word to say to such a graft—that we regard the theft of ten cents and the spilling of human blood as crimes of equal caliber.—London (Brit.) News.

A United States military journal, speaking of General Miles' exposure of barbarous methods of dealing with the Indians by American soldiers, says he has not contributed in any degree to the glory of the army by making a report of this kind. It insinuates that he was actuated by a sense of wrong on account of injustice done to him within the past few years. Probably the military officers, when he composed his report, was thinking more of ventilating barbarous scandals than of glorifying the army. Certainly that is what should have prompted him.—Toronto Globe.

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Trains leave Nanaimo Saturday and Sunday, May 23rd and 24th, at 8:20 a. m., and 4:30 p. m., and on Monday, May 25th, at 8:20 a. m. and 6 p. m.

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Investigation

At Ladysmith

Proceedings Before Royal Commission on Labor on Friday Last.

Strike Leaders Combat Mr. Dunsinuir's Proposals for Settlement.

Ladysmith, May 22.—The D. G. S. Quadra, carrying the labor commission, arrived here this morning shortly before the train arrived from Nanaimo bringing the counsel. The morning session was occupied with the evidence of Aaron Barnes, a miner, and a prominent strike leader. He reviewed the proposals made by Mr. Dunsinuir to the committee which recently interviewed him on two occasions, and told of their rejection by the men. Witness was disinclined to sever his connection with the Western Federation of Miners and was so full of suspicion of Mr. Dunsinuir that under cross-examination by Mr. Bodwell he laid himself open to the charge of being blinded by those suspicions. At the afternoon sitting Alex. A. Thompson, of Nanaimo, offered some interesting evidence, speaking from intimate experience, of a strike of some proportions which took place in British Columbia in 1901. Witness preferred to name the strike except to the commissioners in private, but reading between the lines of his evidence, there is some reason to suppose that he may have been referring to the strike at the R. I. mines.

The commissioners took their seats at 10:30 a.m. Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K.C., and Mr. Chas. Wilson, K.C., were the counsel present.

At the opening of the proceedings, Mr. Bodwell stated that Moses Woodburn wanted to explain to the commission his evidence given on Tuesday last with regard to Thomas Shenton, which evidence Thomas Shenton had denied the accuracy of at Nanaimo. The evidence in question was to the effect that in a conversation he (Woodburn) had with Shenton, he had suggested to Shenton that in view of the present suffering amongst women and children owing to the strike, he (Shenton) would turn in to the strike fund some of his counsel for organizing the affiliation, and Shenton had replied that "he would do that and more."

Woodburn called witnesses to prove his statement. B. J. Shenton said he happened to pass by when the conversation took place, and had heard the words, "I will do that and more," but in what connection he could not say. Harry Carroll deposed that he took part in the conversation. Woodburn had asked Shenton among other things, "he was prepared to give half the commission to the strike fund, was he?" and Shenton had replied with the words quoted. Witness thought Shenton was not joking. The conversation was serious. Joe McMurphy corroborated the facts of the story, but understood that the words quoted were only said in joke. Witness had not heard any word before that Shenton was organizing the men.

Asked by the Chief Justice if he had any more witnesses, Woodburn said he had, but they made themselves scarce, and seemed to be difficult about giving evidence on this point. Asked by Mr. Bodwell if any remarks had been made to him with regard to the evidence he had given, Woodburn stated that he had been called foul names.

The Chief Justice, addressing the men, wished to be understood that if any one used foul language to, or

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attempted to blackguard or intimidate other men, he spoke for the judges of the province when he said that the utmost rigor of the law would be enforced.

Aaron Barnes was then called by Mr. Wilson. He said he had been a miner for about 25 years, working at Wellington, Southfield, East Wellington, Comox and Extension. A union was formed at Comox in his time with the result that the officials were discharged. He had been one of those officials.

Whilst working at Southfield amicable relations had always existed between the men and Mr. Robins, a condition of things which he attributed partly to the tact and skill of his manager. He was a member of the present union. With regard to the local organization with the Western Federation of Miners, he was not at the first meeting, but from what he heard when going backwards and forward to his work, he thought something likely to take place. It was not, however, thought proper to organize. An internal affiliation was chosen, and local unions were numerically weak. Witness complained that "good places" were given to certain favorites in the mines. "Narrow" work, which was practically development work, was given to favorites. It carried a large allowance. Witness thought a union would make a fairer apportionment of places than the mine bosses did. The "cable" system of drawing "pieces" by lot was a fair one. With regard to Mr. Dunsinuir's contention that the mine owners were for the weak to the detriment of the strong, witness considered that too much was paid for skill and not enough for labor. Witness would rather live at Extension. He objected to the Ladysmith smelter.

Mr. Wilson then put Mr. Dunsinuir's proposals for settlement of the strike before witness. Witness said he saw in the first proposal terms for payment of contract work, 75 cents as before for a ton of 25 hundredweight, instead of 22.50 cents, as heretofore. There was an increase also for coal at pit head (for use of workmen) from \$1 to \$2 per ton. In the alternative proposal, day wages were offered at the recognized standard rate of \$3.

In event of acceptance of the former proposal, the company would furnish the men with food, but, however, stated what kind of help. If Chinese helpers were employed, that would decrease the number of white men. Here Mr. Bodwell asked several questions. There was also admitted the fact and said he would repeat the letter as well as he could remember. It was addressed by Mr. Dunsinuir to the committee of the Wellington "Silvery" Company, and ran: "Gentlemen:—I omitted to let you know that I did not intend to discriminate against any of my workmen, all hands to be taken on if desired, but with the proviso that they will withdraw completely from the Western Federation of Miners." If rejected the document was to be sent back, witness said. It had been returned to Mr. Dunsinuir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bodwell, witness said that \$3 was the customary wages for day work. Men often did day work when their "piece" was not satisfactory. Assuming that, witness said that he (Mr. Dunsinuir) would have the say who should go to the "face" and dig coal, and who should be the helper. The helper's wages were not stated. Witness thought favoritism might occur.

Mr. Bodwell—You were going to get a two-years' contract? Yes, witness said that if they severed connection with the Western Federation it might be made inconvenient for the prominent unions to accept it.

Mr. Bodwell—Do you really believe that? Judging from past history. Mr. Bodwell—Why not make a counter proposition? Mr. Dunsinuir said he would not discriminate, why not ask him to put it in the agreement? You turned it down simply on a suspicion? He felt assured it was his final proposition.

Witness admitted that he never advocated such a counter proposition, though he was one of the leaders of the men. Witness' opinion was that Mr. Dunsinuir never intended to treat his men square. He had really got what he was looking for. Mr. Dunsinuir's proposal was no surprise to him.

Mr. Bodwell—Your first objection is that there is no guarantee against employment of Chinese; your second was fear of discrimination. Why not ask Mr. Wilson to put this in writing and send to Mr. Dunsinuir? Will you advocate this? Witness said he would not, because he felt satisfied it would be no good.

Mr. Bodwell—What right have you to harbor that suspicion? The gentleman's attitude hitherto.

Mr. Bodwell—What do men do when they have honest doubts? Don't they mention them? Why don't you do it? That may be the possibility that Mr. Dunsinuir submitted this to lead us to further correspondence, and in consequence we might have to sever our connection with the Western Federation.

Mr. Bodwell—Then I take it that this severance from the Western Federation is the real reason why you turn the proposition down? That is the opinion of the majority of miners.

Mr. Bodwell—Then why criticize a proposal you never intended to accept? To the commissioners, witness said that \$3 a day was fair wages.

Mr. Bodwell explained that in evidence given at Nanaimo the price paid there was stated to be 68 cents per ton, and he asked witness would 75 cents for 2,800 pounds be more or less than 68 cents for 2,250 pounds. Witness said that was not the idea. If the men severed from the Western Federation they expected Mr. Dunsinuir in return to treat them fairly. With regard to

prices, deficiency was better paid at Nanaimo, and the coal fields there were freer of other matters. From reading the proposals, witness would say that if a man engaged on day work he could not, if it were to his advantage, change over to contract work. The last digging he worked 15 days for \$32 on contract. He did not ask to go on day work. He quit.

Mr. Bodwell—Would you object to the proposal if Mr. Dunsinuir meant it to provide for an interchange from day work to contract work? Personally witness said he would object to anything involving his severance from unions.

To Rev. Dr. Rowe witness could not say what the offer would be that could justify them withdrawing from the Western Federation.

The Chief Justice remarked that he did not see where the grievance was if they were to have a two-years' agreement. Witness repeated his suspicions of the proprietor.

Mr. Bodwell—Do you mean to say that Mr. Dunsinuir cannot be forced to carry out a contract he has put his name to? Not in this country.

Mr. Bodwell—How would you make a proposition acceptable to themselves and including withdrawal from the Western Federation.

The Chief Justice thought that the half-dozen men controlling this strike had taken a very serious responsibility in refusing this offer. Speaking for himself, he did not see what better offer they wanted, except recognition of the union. Witness stated that the men who left the Western Federation, what power would they have been to secure the keeping of the agreement?

A discussion then ensued on "narrow" work, and its being given to favorites. Witness had mentioned certain names, but in reply to Mr. Bodwell he acknowledged that they were all good men, and that he could not tell the names of any other persons who had been refused the same work.

To Mr. Wilson witness said he read the proposal made by Mr. Dunsinuir as an agreement with the miner, not with the laborer.

The Chief Justice asked why the men did not find out exactly what it meant? Witness did not think that any counter proposition had been made to Mr. Dunsinuir.

To the commissioners, the witness said he believed neither in conciliation nor compulsory arbitration. He thought the men should be made to feel the resources of the country not given away.

At the afternoon sitting, Alex. C. Thompson of Nanaimo took the stand. He said he was a printer and pressman, a member of the Typographical Union, and also a member of the local union of the Western Federation of Miners, though he had dropped out through non-payment of dues; but could be restored on paying up. He preferred not to state publicly the name of the union, but he would inform the commissioners privately. Witness explained that he was managing editor of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners in British Columbia, and as such was admitted into membership and taken into the confidence of the executive of district No. 6.

At that time, the year 1900, the local union had 900 members in good standing, but owing to internal dissensions, largely due to political questions, the union gradually weakened. The employers began to weed out the stronger members, as they believed, by concerted action. Permission was then asked of the central executive to organize a strike for recognition. The British Columbia union executive fully approved, but the central executive did not. This caused more dissatisfaction, and the roll of membership gradually decreased. At length when things were at the worst, witness and others asked Edward Bower, the president, to lead the campaign. He came and advised against a strike, as success would be doubtful, even if a united front could be presented. He advised making a division of the union property, and surrendering, but against his wishes the local executive resolved to "fight the fight." They commenced a gradual course to strengthen the union, bringing in new men, etc., simply with a view to forcing the mine owners to recognize them, because there were reasons to suppose that the mine owners were discriminating against the union men. At length in 1901 the fight was forced and the strike was ordered against the wishes of the central executive. Even so, the local union appealed for assistance, and \$500 in to the tune of \$100,000. The strike lasted three or four months, and there were 12 to 15 hundred men out. But it was no good, the mine owners brought in outsiders, and the strike failed; it died out gradually, one mine alone agreeing to recognize. The loss in wages during that time was about \$750,000.

In reply to questions, witness stated that he was aware that in all international union constitutions, local contracts were not binding unless approved by the central executive. He himself only knew of one case where such contracts had not been approved in that way. The Typographical Union, in a small district there were four branch unions; the scale of wages in three of these was \$16 per week and nine hours work a day by agreement. In the fourth it was only \$12 and 10 hours a day work by agreement. The employers of the members of the fourth union were thus enabled to compete advantageously for work in the other three union towns. The international executive appealed to by the three dissenting unions decided that they could not jeopardize the welfare of the majority, so they would support them to secure \$16, a day of nine hours' work for the fourth union, and they did. The disadvantage of local or merely national unions, witness pointed out, lay in numerical weakness, and the consequent heavy individual assessment necessary to provide the sinews of war. The locals of the Typographical Union all over the world had interchangeable cards. There were 55,000 members in all. The heavy strike had no power to call a sympathetic strike. In every agreement made there was a clause that any attempt on an employer's part to force a local union to act contrary to the constitution would ipso facto dissolve the agreement. Witness narrated an incident at Scranton, where a local union had an agreement with an employer to run nearly a year more. Meanwhile the local union threatened to strike in spite of its agreement. The employer appealed to the international union, which sent its organizer, who finding that the local union still persisted on a strike, went to the employer and said that if the union went out its connection with the international would be severed, and the international would provide other men in their places, and organize another local union. It seemed to witness that international unionism was on its trial at the present juncture, and he wished to raise his voice on its behalf.

The commission then adjourned.

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Three cases Panama Hats at \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00, just opened. B. Williams & Co.

Sons Of England Church Parade

A Splendid Turnout to Service At Calvary Baptist Church.

An Eloquent Sermon Preached By the Rev. J. F. Vichert M. A.

The annual church parade of the Sons of England—Alexandra and Pride of the Island lodges—the members of the Loyal True Blue, and the Loyal United Orange-men, took place at the Calvary Baptist church yesterday afternoon. The members of the various lodges assembled at the A. O. U. W. Hall, and when the muster roll was called the parade state showed a large turnout, including the Premier, Colonel Prior, ex-Mayor Hayward, Alderman Goodland and Desdale, and other prominent citizens. It was matter of comment amongst the bystanders that the parade state of the band of the Fifth Regiment, which headed the procession, was woefully deficient in numbers, there being only 14 all told, including the band leader, and the Sergeant on parade. The march through the gaily decorated streets was witnessed by large crowds of people, all dressed in holiday attire, who were quite under the impression that this was the commencement of the "celebration."

Arriving at Calvary Baptist church, the members were quickly seated by the pastors in attendance, who had made every preparation for the large attendance. The Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., the pastor, preached a most eloquent and inspiring address from the texts: Galatians Chap. 6 verses 2 and 5. "For every man shall bear his own burden," and "Beware ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." Enlarging upon his subject, the reverend gentleman touched upon the opportunities and responsibilities of the duties of every man, duties to his family, the city in which he lives, the Province and Dominion of which it forms a part, and to the Greater Empire to which he belongs.

Incidentally Mr. Vichert alluded to the grinding methods of many capitalists towards their employees, and to the labor unions, whose practices often contradicted their principles.

As Sons of England the speaker urged his hearers to be worthy of the name of Englishmen, who should do their duty had made Great Britain what she is to-day, the foremost nation of the world. "Don't be dead weights in the world," said Mr. Vichert, "which often meant dead beats, but as President Roosevelt said, 'Let every man pull his full weight, and let every man take his place manfully, and do his duty to himself and to his neighbor.' The speaker, alluding to the benevolent work of Friendly Societies, extolled the labors of those who did so much for the benefit of their fellow men, and said the reason why so many of our lodges, unions, and other organizations were so handicapped in their work, was owing to the number of "dead weights" in the membership—men who were ever ready to do the "sitting," but who rarely put their shoulder to the wheel to do any of the work. The societies were banded together for mutual sympathy and helpfulness, and it was the duty of every member to do his share, and thus fulfill the words of the text, "Beware ye one another's burdens."

At the close of the sermon the offertory was taken up on behalf of the Royal Jubilee hospital. During the service the choir, under the leadership of Mr. George F. Watson, rendered several pleasing selections, and Mr. Gideon Hicks a solo in his usual artistic style, accompanied by Mr. Jesse Longfield. Mrs. Spofford presided at the organ.

After the service the parade was reformed and marched back to the A. O. U. W. Hall, where every one of the members of the Sons of England in this city.

A GUARANTEED CURE For 1 Form of Kidney Disease

The undersigned Druggists are fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettigall's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidneys:

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"He has been mentioned as a candidate for office very frequently. 'Yes,' answered 'Farmington,' 'I am glad the only trouble is that every time anybody mentions him the other fellows laugh.'—Washington Star.

THE POLICEMAN'S EVIDENCE. Policeman Peter Morris, Toronto, says that for years he was troubled with habit and constipation, and though he spent much money for medicines, was only disappointed with the results. He now recommends Dr. Halse's Kidney-Liver Pills to his friends because it cured him of his troublesome ailment. You can be cured of constipation by this treatment! One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

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